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The People's Korea

No.893 EVERY WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1978 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便認可)

Mozambican Party, Gov't Del. Visits DPRK

A Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Samora Moites Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 14 to May 21 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, according to the KCNA report from Pyongyang.

The entourage of President Samora Moises Machel and his wife consisted of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party and Minister for External Relations; Mario Da Graca Machungo, Member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party and Minister of Industry and Energy; Jose Luis Cabaco, Member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and Minister for Transport and Communications; Sergio Vieira, Member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and President of the Mozambican Bank.

A joint communique of the DPRK and the PRM was made public.

Also signed were a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the PRM, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, an agreement on trade and an accord on economic and technological cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the PRM.

During their stay in the DPRK various functions were arranged to welcome the Mozambican guests and they visited Mangyongdae, National Economy Institute, and so on.

It is the third time for President Machel to visit the DPRK.

His first visit was in September 1971 and the second was in March 1975.

President Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with President Machel when he alighted from the plane. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Banquet

A statuette of anti-imperialist fighter was presented at the plaza of the February 8 House of Culture on May 14 to President Machel by Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee in the name of the Pyongyang citizens. And a silver knife was presented to the wife of President Machel.

President Machel presented gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the same day. President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for them.

President Machel and his wife on the same day paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with President Machel in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph with him and his entourage.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of May 14 in honour of Mozambican delegation.

Invited to the banquet were President Machel and his wife, the members of the delegation and the suite.

Present at the banquet were Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Kye Ung Tae, Ho Dam, Kim Man Gum, Kong Jin Tae, Ro Tae Sok and Yun Gi Bok, and others.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives were among the guests of honour.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet. (See page 2)

In his speech he highly appreciated the struggle of the Mozambican people, saying that the Government and people of Mozambique are firmly defending their country's security and their revolutionary gains, decisively encountering the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, colonialists and racists, and are making every effort to give an active support to the liberation struggle of the Southern African brothers to liquidate the racist regimes, proceeding from the revolutionary principles of the anti-imperialist struggle.

President Machel spoke next. (See page 2)

He said that the People's Republic of Mozambique demands the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea and resolutely supports the entire Korean people in their struggle for the liberation of the southern half, the peaceful reunification of the country and the expansion and consolidation of the socialist gains.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

Summit Talks

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Machel on May 15.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were Pak Sung Chul, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Ro Tae Sok and Yun Gi Bok; personages concerned Kim Yong Chae, Pang Gi Yong and Kil Jae Gyong; and Song Gi Tae, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the PR of Mozambique.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the Mozambican delegation.

Views were exchanged at the talks on the question of further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and two countries and a number of questions of mutual concern and an identity of views was reached on the questions discussed.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Talks were also held on May 16 and 18.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on May 16 paid a return call on President Machel and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with President Machel in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Hamhung Mass Rally

President Machel and his entourage arrived in South Hamgyong Province on May 17 by special plane for a local tour.

The guests were accompanied by Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Ro Tae Sok and Yun Gi Bok, and Song Gi Tae, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A Hamhung mass rally welcoming the Mozambican delegation was held on May 17 at the Hamhung Square. The square was packed to capacity, with tens of thousands of working people. President Marchel and his wife, the members of the delegation and the suite were invited to the mass rally.

The first speaker was Li Gil Song, Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Machel spoke next. He said:

The imperialists are hatching a new plot to perpetuate the division of Korea and try to legalize the puppet government in the south of Korea and have it recognized internationally. But this is bound to meet a fiasco.

We are convinced of the victory of the courageous, great and awakened Korean people, the Korean people making their history with their resourcefulness.

The South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK and the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee on May 17 arranged a banquet in honour of the Mozambican guests.

Chief Secretary Li Gil Song of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK spoke first at the banquet.

President Machel made a speech next.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on May 18 arranged a luncheon in honor of President Machel and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day presented gifts to President Machel and his wife. President Machel expressed deep thanks for them.

President Machel and his wife arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 18 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

President Machel spoke first at the banquet.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives JSP Del.

President Kim Il Sung on May 13 received the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party on a visit to the DPRK, the KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and the members of the JSP delegation.

On hand were Pak Sung Chul, Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Hyon Jun Guk.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a coridal and friendly atmosphere.

Following this, President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honor of the delegation of the JSP.

The luncheon passed in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

The delegation of the Japan Socialist Party visited the DPRK from May 11 to May 16 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation with Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, as its head, Akune Noboru, Vice-Chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, as its deputy Head, and Kawakami Tamio, Member of the JSP Central Executive Committee and Director of its International Department, as its General Secretary, consisted of Ueda Tetsu, Member of the JSP Central Executive Committee and Director of its Education and Propaganda Department, Yoneda Togo, Chairman of the JSP Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs, Funabashi Shigeyuki, Member of the JSP Central Executive Committee, and others as its members.

Banquet

The CC of the WPK arranged a banquet on May 11 at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the delegation of the JSP.

Invited to the banquet were Chairman Asukata Ichio and other members of the delegation.

Present at the banquet were Pak Sung Chul, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Gwan Sop, So Yun Sok, Kim Bong Ju, Chi Jae Ryong, Hyon Jun Guk, Choe Jung Sam and other personages concerned.

Pak Sung Chul made a speech at the banquet.

Chairman Asukata Ichio spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

WPK-JSP Talks

Talks were held on May 12 between the delegation of the WPK and the delegation of the JSP.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were Pak Sung Chul, Kim Yong Nam, and personages concerned Kim Gwan Sop, Hyon Jun Guk and Chu Chang Jun.

Attending the talks on the opposite side were Chairman Asukata Ichio and members of the JSP delegation.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and two peoples and steadily strengthening the mutual support and solidarity and on questions of mutual concern and reached an identity of views on the questions discussed.

Pyongyang Mass Meet

A Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the delegation of the JSP was held on May 15 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present there were Pak Sung Chul, Kim Yong Nam and personages concerned So Yun Sok, Hyon Jun Guk, Choe Jung Sam and Chu Chang Jun.

Chief Secretary So Yun Sok of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK spoke first at the meeting.

He warmly welcomed the delegation and stressed the significance of the visit of the delegation to the DPRK.

Chairman Asukata Ichio spoke next at the meeting.

He expressed the strong resolution of his Party to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The delegation of the JSP arranged a banquet at the Okryu Hall on May 15.

The JSP delegation paid a courtesy call on May 15 at the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

A joint communique of the WPK and the JSP was published on May 16. (See page 2)

During their stay in the DPRK, various functionaries were arranged to welcome the delegation and they visited Mangyongdae, birth place of President Kim Il Sung and other places.

President Sends Message to Afghanistan Head

PYONGYANG, May 14 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to Noor Mohammad Taraki on the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the latter's assumption of office as Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The message that in future the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will strengthen and develop in various fields, I sincerely wish Your Excellency great successes in the work for the building of an independent, prosperous new society.

Pyongyang, May 14, 1978.

DPRK Gives Nod

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has decided to formally recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In this connection, on May 11 Kim Ryo Gon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Afghanistan, on authorization met the Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and informed him of this decision and expressed the belief that the relations between the two countries would be strengthened and developed in the future.

(KCNA)

"People's Daily" on Chairman Hua's Visit to Korea

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" on May 12 dedicated an editorial to the success of the visit paid by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng headlined "New Milestone in Development of Sino-Korean Friendship."

It says:

During the visit, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il Sung had sincere talks in a most cordial and amicable atmosphere and reached identical views on the further development of the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two Parties and two peoples and on other matters of common concern. The Chinese people of all nationalities, with unbounded pleasure, wish to offer warmest congratulations to Chairman Hua on the tremendous success of his historic visit. They desire to express sincerest gratitude to President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government and people of Korea for the grandiose welcome and warm-hearted hospitality they accorded to Chairman Hua.

The Chinese and Korean Parties are fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties, China and Korea are socialist neighbours closely related to each other as lips to teeth, and the Chinese and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who have gone through thick and thin together. For half a century, the Chinese and Korean peoples have always supported each other and fought side by side in the struggle against the common enemies. Their great friendship is sealed in blood. It is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and was personally fostered by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms the late Premier Chou En-lai together with President Kim Il Sung. It has stood severe tests in a tumultuous and changing world. Such a friendship is indestructible and is rarely seen in world history.

A new page is now added to the annals of Sino-Korean friendship by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il Sung through Chairman Hua's visit to Korea, and they have together carried this friendship to a new height. Chairman Hua's visit has major, far-reaching significance for the further development of fraternal relations between our two Parties and two peoples, for the promotion of socialist revolution and construction in our two countries, for the preservation of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region and for the furtherance of the common cause of unity and struggle of the peoples of the third world.

The valuable experiences of the Korean revolution and construction Chairman Hua has brought back will be another source of tremendous inspiration to our people in carrying out the general task in the new period of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the field of international struggle, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government and people of Korea adhere to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, resolutely oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and dominationism, consistently strengthen unity with the peoples of various countries, especially with the third world countries and peoples, and support the non-aligned movement and the revolutionary struggles of oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

During his visit to Korea, Chairman Hua reaffirmed the consistent stand of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people to resolutely support the Korean people's just cause of reunifying their fatherland, and denounced the plots of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique to freze and perpetuate the division of Korea. The U.S. Government must withdraw its aggressor troops and armaments from south Korea and stop its connivance with the Pak Jung Hi clique's acts of obstructing and sabotaging the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Korea will decidedly be reunified and the day of reunion of the blood compatriots in the south and north will certainly come.

Rodong Sinmun on Angola

The Vorster racist clique's air force planes flew deep into the air space of Angola and brutally bombed Cassinga town, dropped paratroops and murdered peaceful inhabitants. Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) on May 11 says:

The armed invasion of the South African racists is a brigandism infringing upon the independence and territorial integrity of Angola.

This is a link in the premeditated manoeuvres to bar the advance of the Angolan revolution and strangulate the national liberation forces of Namibia. This is an arrogant challenge to the African people and the world people who demand the withdrawal of the South African racist occupation troops from Namibia and a grave criminal act disturbing peace and security in Africa.

Noting that it is with the active support and patronage and "aid" of the Western imperialists that the Vorster racist clique act so arrogantly in the Southern African region, the author of the commentary points out: The Western imperialists including the U.S. imperialists are trying to prop up at any cost the crumbling last bulwark of colonialism and racism in Southern Africa and, with it as a foothold, to strengthen neo-colonialist domination and plunder on the African continent.

KCNA Report:

Pak Junta Sinks DPRK Fishing Boat

PYONGYANG, May 19 (KCNA)—The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed the criminal act of sinking a peaceable fishing boat of the northern half of the Republic which was in distress in the high seas and kidnaping fishermen.

At around 14:30 May 19, the south Korean puppet clique which had been engrossed in armed provocations against the northern half of the Republic shelled a fishing boat of our side which was adrift after losing its course in the high seas, and sank it and kidnapped fishermen.

It was confirmed by the organ concerned that the fishing boat of the northern half of the Republic No. 6122 left a port on the evening of May 17 and, while catching fish in the sea off Wonsan, it lost its course due to engine trouble and was adrift in the high seas near the extension of the Military Demarcation Line in the East Sea.

The crew of the boat repeatedly sent a distress signal.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique mobilized its naval vessels and fired guns and heavy weapons indiscriminately at the peaceable fishing boat and fishermen, and sank the boat and kidnapped fishermen who were waiting for rescue on the floating material.

This grave crime is a piracy which can be committed only by such gang of military fascists as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

It is the elementary request of humanitarianism and obligation and usage recognized by international law to take relief measures when one discovers a peaceful fishing boat in distress in the high seas.

When south Korean fishing boats met with a disaster in the high seas or even drifted to the waters under the control of northern half of the Republic in the past, the organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rescued them in self-sacrificing spirit, accorded them warm hospitality and took steps to return them from a humanitarian and compatriotic stand.

Despite these compatriotic and humanitarian steps on our part, the south Korean puppet clique sank a peaceful fishing boat of the northern half of the Republic and took off the fishermen in a beastly manner. This is a barbaric act which can be committed only by such human butchers as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must apologize for their crime in sinking the peaceful fishing boat of our side by an armed attack, see to it that such thing is not repeated, and return without delay the peaceable fishermen of our side they have kidnapped.

Pyongyang May 19, 1948.

S. Korean Students Wage Anti-"Gov't" Meet

More than 150 students of "Hanguk Theological College" in Seoul held an anti-"government" meeting at 10 May 16, rejecting the "election to the National Conference for Unification," a tool for the long-term office of the Pak junta, Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" reported on May 17.

The students made public a six-point declaration demanding campus democracy and abolition of the fascist "*yusin* system." The declaration called for holding a hunger strike on May 18 to reject the criminal "election" farce of the puppets.

After the meeting, they entered into a sit-in struggle denouncing the puppets' projected "election." They stubbornly fought till 7 p. m., defying the suppression by puppet police.

The fascist clique sent many armed police into the college which wounded several students and arrested more than ten others.

It ordered the college to close between May 16 and 20.

The students of "Hanguk Theological College" total 200.

Earlier on May 8 around 1,500 students of Seoul University staged an anti-"government" rally and demonstration to protest against the "election" and in response to this demonstration, about 800 students of Rihwa Women's University staged a rally for several hours on the campus in opposition to the "election" and demanded release of arrested students on May 9.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel and Madam,

Dear guests from Mozambique,

Comrades and friends,

I am very happy today to reunite and sit together like this with Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the prominent anti-imperialist fighter of Africa and our close comrade-in-arms.

I warmly welcome Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and his party on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and on my own behalf.

Today our people have received the friendly envoys of the Mozambican people who have come from far-off Africa with warm feelings of fraternal friendship.

The heroic Mozambican people achieved their national independence through a protracted armed struggle and have now turned in a vigorous struggle for the creation of a new life under the uplifted banner of socialism.

Thanks to the gallant struggle of the Mozambican and the Mozambican people, the historic tasks of building the party and establishing the people's power have been splendidly carried out and great strides made in the work of wiping out the stigmaths of the old colonial rule and building an independent new society in Mozambique in a short period of only three years since national independence.

With the adoption of the programme for the building of socialism and proclamation of the Frelimo as a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party at its third congress last year, the Mozambican revolution had entered a new stage in its development.

Today the Mozambican people are building successfully an independent national economy and national culture, maintaining independence with the revolutionary pride and honour of being the masters of the country.

We highly appraise the Mozambican people vigorously advancing along the road towards freedom and happiness, towards socialism, bravely overcoming manifold obstacles and difficulties under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, and we firmly believe that they will score greater success in the building of a new society in future.

In recent years the revolutionary struggle of peoples has made uninterrupted progress on the African Continent.

Most African countries have already achieved independence, and many of these have set the building of socialism as their goal and are taking various practical measures for its accomplishment.

The peoples who have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and newly won independence, advocate independence, build an independent national economy and take the road of socialism. This is a trend of history which no force can check.

Scared by the African people's revolutionary struggle, the imperialists, colonialists and racists are making desperate attempts to prop up the racist regimes in southern Africa, their last bulwarks in Africa, and are viciously committing various crimes to block the process of the revolutionary transformation in Mozambique and other neighbouring countries.

With the support of the U.S. and British imperialists the Rhodesian racist clique are committing frequent armed invasion and provocative acts against the Mozambican and Zambian peoples, and some time ago the racist clique of South Africa openly intruded deep into the territory of Angola and slaughtered large numbers of peaceable inhabitants and destroyed properties.

The Korean people categorically condemn the imperialists, colonialists and racists for their such aggressive barbarities.

The Government and people of Mozambique are firmly defending their country's security and their revolutionary gains, decisively encountering the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, colonialists and racists, and are making every effort to give an active support to the liberation struggle of the southern African brothers to liquidate the racist regimes, proceeding from the revolutionary principles of the anti-imperialist struggle.

We fully support this just stand taken by the Mozambican Party and Government and express firm solidarity with the anti-imperialist and anti-racist struggle of peoples of other five frontline countries—Tanzania, Zambia, Angola and Botswana.

No matter how viciously the imperialist aggressive forces may act, the day will surely come when the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for freedom and liberation emerges victorious and the whole continent of Africa is completely liberated.

Esteemed Comrade President,

This is your third visit to our country. This is a vivid expression of your deep trust in and utmost friendship towards us.

It seems only yesterday that we received you as our comrade-in-arms coming straight from the battlefields in a combat uniform reeking of powder smoke when the liberation struggle was at its height in Mozambique. But today we are immeasurably happy to receive you again, as a friendly envoy of the people of full-fledged independent and sovereign state who have achieved a great victory in the revolution.

Your current visit to our country will acquire profound meaning because it will further consolidate and brighten forever the militant friendship and solidarity between our two Parties, countries and peoples and made a great contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and the peoples of non-aligned countries who advocate independence.

Both Korea and Mozambique are members of the non-aligned movement who stand at the anti-imperialist outposts, and the two peoples are interlinked by firm bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past lots, and their present fighting goals.

The Korean people have always actively supported and encouraged the just cause of you Mozambican people during your arduous armed struggle against the colonialists and even now stand firmly by your side.

You recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate state of the Korean nation, resolutely oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their lackeys and actively support and encourage the struggle in their just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

For this I would like to express my deep thanks to Comrade President, the Frelimo Party and the Government and people of Mozambique.

Our people who are today struggling for the complete victory of socialism and their country's independent, peaceful reunification will get fresh, great inspiration from the meeting with you.

At this place overflowing with the joy of receiving the distinguished guests from the far-off country I propose a toast:

To the unbreakable, fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Mozambican peoples,

To the prosperity and progress of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

To the solidarity of the world people advocating independence,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel and Madam,

To the health of all guests from Mozambique,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys from various countries and their wives, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President SAMORA MOISES MACHEL

At Banquet

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Esteemed Comrade Kim Song Ae,

Esteemed comrades leading personages of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Excellencies,

Comrades,

Friends,

The warm and friendly welcome accorded us from the moment we arrived in Korea, the free motherland, particularly in beautiful capital Pyongyang, is a clear demonstration of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples which have been tempered and tested from the arduous and difficult time of the armed struggle of the Mozambican people for national liberation.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambican people, extend friendly and revolutionary greetings of the Frelimo Party, the Government and the people of Mozambique to Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading personages of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

We are meeting our comrades-in-arms of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the third time in the 1970's. In 1971 we discussed with you the question of the development of the armed struggle for our national liberation. In 1975 we appraised the significance of our victory over colonialism and imperialism and discussed together measures for consolidating the national independence.

We, united on the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are meeting again today to exchange experiences for stepping up socialist construction in Mozambique and furthering the cause of freedom, independence and progress.

From the moment we set foot in your country we have confirmed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a developed socialist country whose popular masses benefit by the successes of socialist construction gained under arduous conditions.

The historic exploits of our respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung and those of the Workers' Party of Korea are that they united and organised the heroics Korean people and gave full play to their creative strength to win victories in two hard-fought wars against imperialist aggression and led them to build a prosperous country, a socialist country, frustrating the constant threat from the occupied south.

Excellencies,

Comrades,

Friends,

The history of our two peoples is similar in many respects. We won the war against the agression of colonialists and imperialists. Right after our victory over the colonial fascism of Portugal, we have constantly held arms in our hands to check the racists' and imperialists' aggression, defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity, consolidate the revolutionary gains and discharge our internationalist duty to support the struggle of the oppressed people.

We had to found an effective organisation to guide our people in the grand battle for fulfilling the tasks of the people's democratic revolution.

The Third congress of the Frelimo reorganised the liberation front into the party of the working class and the peasants, its main ally, a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party.

Having won this decisive victory, we are strengthening the struggle to set up a democratic system of people's power needed for the building of a state of proletarian dictatorship.

The recent elections to the People's Assembly attested to the class character of our state. Some 30,000 deputies of the people were elected in the elections, the overwhelming majority of whom are of working class or peasant origin.

There was continued armed invasion against our country, it suffered from heavy natural disasters and colonialism left it seriously destroyed, but our people have won significant victories in the work for rebuilding the country.

We have a long way to go as yet till we will have overcome hunger and poor clothing, ignorance, diseases and poverty.

But we are convinced that we will surely emerge victorious. In this struggle, we confidently look forward to continued fraternal and selfless support from the socialist countries, particularly the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our traditional allies.

Excellencies,

Comrades,

Friends,

The strengthening of the socialist camp, the historic victory won by the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, the defeat of imperialism in Indochina and the emergence of a unified socialist Vietnam decisively turned the balance of forces in favour of the cause of national independence, peace and socialism.

To erase our victory, imperialism is viciously practising its splitting tactics against the progressive movement, while resorting to subversion and threat, pressure and blackmail and causing confrontation among fraternal countries.

We are apprehensive of the expanding provocations against the DPRK.

The imperialists use the puppets in the occupied part of your country in preserving the atmosphere of constant suspension to suppress the patriots in the southern half and obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea and the socialist construction in your country.

The People's Republic of Mozambique demands the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea and resolutely supports the entire Korean people in their struggle for the liberation of the southern half, the peaceful reunification of the country and the expansion and consolidation of the socialist gains.

A similar strain has been created in our continent. It has been caused by the repeated aggression of the racist troops against the independent and sovereign states such as Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Angola.

The recent barbarous massacre in Cassinga, Angola, furnishes one more instance showing the inhuman character of the imperialist and racist regimes and indicating that the existence of the colonialist and racist regimes is a threat to the international peace and security.

The People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to discharge its internationalist duty to support the struggle of the oppressed peoples.

We consider that the common efforts of our two peoples to achieve peace and make relaxation of tension the main trend in the international relations are a link in the struggle to defend and expand the gains attained by our two peoples and mankind.

Excellencies,

Comrades,

Friends,

The Korean people led by the Workers' Party of Korea under the wise guidance of our respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung have set an example in fulfilling their internationalist duty by expressing support to our people, defying any difficulties.

Socialist Korea has made a contribution to the increase of the defence capacity and reconstruction of our country and Korean technicians render assistance to us in various fields.

(Continued on page 3)

Joint Communique of WPK, JSP

PYONGYANG, May 16 (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party was published in Pyongyang today.

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, paid a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 11 to 16, 1978, the communique says.

During its visit, it goes on, the great leader President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a talk with the delegation of the JSP in a cordial atmosphere.

And talks were held during the visit between the delegation of the WPK and the delegation of the JSP in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

At the talks the two delegations informed each other of the activities of their respective Parties, exchanged views on the question of further developing the friendly relations between the two Parties and of other matters of common concern and reached an identity of views on all questions discussed.

The JSP delegation warmly congratulated the opposite side for having converted the country into an independent and prosperous socialist state in a short period of time by brilliantly embodying the Juche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and noted with high appreciation that the authority of the WPK and DPRK and their influence on the international political life are rising as the days go by. It expressed the firm belief that the Korean people closely rallied around the Central Committee of the WPK with one ideology will win a complete victory of socialism and successfully carry out ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan with Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy as its main content under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The JSP delegation sternly denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres committed in south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionary forces under the pretext of "equilibrium of strength" behind the curtain of "troop pullout" and their "two Koreas" plot such as the "doctrine of U.N. membership" and "doctrine of cross recognition" and strongly demanded that the U.S. troops withdraw unconditionally and totally from south Korea, taking along all their weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons. It also expressed firm support and solidarity for the struggle of the south Korean people to check at once the fascist suppression and violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, force them out of "power" and to achieve the reunification of the country and the democratisation of society.

The JSP delegation denounced the Japanese reactionary forces for tightening the political, economic and military ties with the south Korean authorities and encouraging them to division and confrontation, while joining the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionary forces in the "two Koreas" plot and pursuing a policy of "domination by force," and thus obstructing the reunification of Korea.

The JSP delegation demanded the present Japanese Government abrogate the "Japan-south Korea treaty" and give up its hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its rapacious imperialist domination, exploitation and plunder in south Korea and expressed once again active support to the righteous struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan and the activities of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan to defend the democratic national rights.

Reaffirming its firm support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea proceeding from the view that "Korea is one and the question of Korean reunification concerns the Korean people themselves" and considering that the question of Korean reunification is essential for the guarantee of peace in Asia and the world, the JSP delegation expressed the determination to carry on energetic activities to further strengthen and develop the international solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and make every effort possible to ensure the successful activities of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe now visiting Japan and, after it, the successful holding of the "Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" expected in Japan.

The JSP delegation expressed deep thanks for the warm solicitude shown by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in seeing to it that the tentative fisheries agreement already signed in the pending fisheries problem is extended for the friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Japan and for the poor fishermen of Japan.

The WPK delegation expressed profound thanks to the JSP for the latter's high appreciation of the Juche idea and successes in socialist construction and for the full support and solidarity it has constantly extended, regarding the Korean people's just cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification as its own task.

The WPK delegation highly praised once again the righteous struggle of the JSP against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and the expansion of the Japanese monopoly capital and its arbitrariness and for the disarmament, neutrality, peace and democracy of Japan and the defence of the working people's living and rights and warmly hailed the achievement made in it.

The WPK delegation voiced full support and firm solidarity for the just stand of the JSP in the struggle for the abrogation of the "Japan-U.S. security pact" and the withdrawal of U.S. forces and their military bases from Okinawa and other areas of Japan and against the militarization scheme of the Japanese reactionary forces including the introduction of nuclear weapons and the nuclear armament of Japan, the expansion of the Japan Self-Defence Forces and their arms reinforcement.

The WPK delegation manifested sympathy for the current activities of the JSP for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Party, expanding its ranks, developing it into an independent mass political party and realizing the unity of all the progressive forces under the banner of "national front against monopoly and Liberal Democratic Party," and hoped for a new success in it.

The WPK delegation expressed great joy over the fact that the JSP is winning broad support from the Japanese people and its influence in Japan and its international position are rising ever higher for its energetic activities.

The JSP extended deep thanks to the WPK and the Korean people for their resolute support and solidarity for the just struggle of the JSP and their sincere hope for a greater success in its future struggle against monopolistic capitalism and imperialism and for thwarting fascistization.

Studying the international situation, both sides unanimously appraised the present era as an era of independence when hundreds of millions of popular masses of the world, once exploited and oppressed, have appeared in the arena of history as the master to shape their destiny independently and creatively.

In the historic current of independence, the struggle for independence, sovereignty and social progress is gathering greater strength in Asia and the Pacific region, too.

However, the imperialists and colonialists refuse to retire from the arena of history of their own accord, but are trying to retake their old position.

Both sides sharply denounced all the manoeuvres of the imperialists, colonialists and dominationists to split and disintegrate new-emerging forces and progressive forces of the world, while committing aggression and interference in others' internal affairs.

The two sides paid attention to the developments in Asia and the Pacific region, in particular, and strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists for violating independence and security, peace and democracy of other countries while intensifying the acts of aggression, interference and war to realize their wild design of world domination in these regions, and the Japanese reactionary forces for joining and following them.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to maintain their system of colonial domination by force of arms by massing huge armed forces in Asia and the Pacific region and bringing together vassal and puppet states and to attain their aggressive design by the method of splitting the countries of the new-emerging forces in Asia and setting them against each other with the socalled "aid" as a lever and subjugating these countries economically.

Paying attention to the "Japan-U.S. summit talks" held recently, both sides vehemently condemned it as one for further stepping up the "two Koreas" plot and as a challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and other Asian peoples.

The two sides strongly held that the U.S. imperialists' domination over Asia must be brought to an end and the U.S. troops and their military bases be withdrawn from Korea, Japan and all other parts of Asia in order to remove the root cause of war and tension in Asia and guarantee a lasting peace.

Both sides expressed support to and firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all other progressive people of the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism and all forms of aggression and interference and for the building of a peaceful, free and prosperous new world.

Both sides also expressed their unanimous desire to further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the socialist and democratic forces and all the new-emerging forces.

Both sides recognized the necessity of further expanding and developing mutual visits and exchange between the two peoples in order to promote the Korea-Japan friendly relations.

Noting with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties have of late been favourably developing day by day, both sides expressed their determination to strengthen and develop them still more in the future.

Considering that the visit of the JSP delegation headed by Chairman Asukata Ichio to the DPRK has borne good fruits, both sides noted that it would greatly contribute to further strengthening and developing the friendship and solidarity between the two Parties.

DPRK Missions Abroad

Party and government delegations of the DPRK continue tours of various countries for meetings with their leaders.

Head of states and other leaders of those countries expressed full support for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

During the period between the end of April and mid-May delegations visited Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Benin, Senegal, Nigeria and Hungary.

Spain

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of its Political Committee arrived in Madrid on April 17.

The delegation called on Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, on April 20.

Switzerland

Kim Yong Nam, head of the delegation of the WPK, on a tour of Western Europe met on April 24 Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations, in Bern, Switzerland.

The General Secretary remarked:

Attending the Inaugural Congress of the International Institute of the Juche Idea held in Japan, I witnessed the great repercussions evoked by the great Juche idea founded by respected President Kim Il Sung upon the broad sections of the Japanese people and the world people and was deeply moved by it.

We will strive with redoubled efforts to widely conduct in various forms the movement for supporting Korean reunification.

Togo

A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk visited Togo from April 30 to May 4.

The delegation paid a call on President Gnassingbe Eyadema on May 2.

Saying that the question of Korean reunification is a matter of time, the President hoped for a new success in the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification and voiced full support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The Togolese President arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation that day.

Benin

A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk visited Benin from May 4 to 9.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk called on May 4 on Mathieu Kerekou, President of Benin.

He resolutely denounced the imperialists' manoeuvres to keep Korea divided into two forever and stressed that Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

Benin unconditionally supports the independent reunification of Korea and will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people, the President of Benin said.

On May 7 and 8 talks were held between the government delegation of the DPRK and the government delegation of Benin.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Mathieu Kerekou, President of Benin, arranged a grand banquet at the presidential palace on the evening of May 8 in honour of the government delegation.

The banquet was addressed by President Mathieu Kerekou and Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk.

The President expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and manifested the determination to continue to fight against the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists.

Senegal

A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk visited Senegal from May 9 to 12.

The delegation on May 9 called on Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic.

The President expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Senegal.

He also expressed firm support to the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

Talks were held between the government delegation of the DPRK and the delegation of the Senegalese Government on May 11.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Nigeria

A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk arrived in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, by plane on May 12 for a visit to that country.

Hungary

A Party workers' delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Hak Sop arrived in Budapest on May 3 for a visit to Hungary.

Pyongyang Children Continue to Fascinate Japanese

After finishing the successful May 3-4 performances in Tokyo, the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe continued performances in western Japan.

The art troupe gave performances from May 9 to 12 in Nagoya, a central area of Japan, from May 13 to 14 in Kyoto, a cultural city near Osaka, and from May 16 to 18 in port city Kobe—11 performances in all. It also made performances in Osaka, the second largest city of Japan.

Former President of Doshisha University **Sumiya Etsuji**, after enjoying the Kyoto performance of the art troupe, said as follows:

It is a wonderful performance which completely charmed us audience. Seeing the cheerful and innocent boys and girls, I have had a pleasant time.

When I visited the DPRK last year, I was much surprised at the so well-equipped Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. Especially the equipment of the natural science field was so complete that a microscope was provided to each child—this gave me a great impression.

It must be because the Republic takes deep care of all the children under the slogan of "Children are the king of the country" that they are growing so happily. I could feel it from the performance.

☆ ☆ ☆

Shikata Shin, a man of juvenile literature, said after the Aichi performance as follows:

Japanese artists often pursue brightness in dark expressions, but it was not the case with the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe. Each member of the art troupe had bright, abundant and unique expressions.

I myself have ever directed several plays performed by only children but each time I have found it difficult to make an interesting stage. I think it is because each member has a considerable skill that the art troupe composed of 8-14 years old children could produce such a splendid stage. The ensemble is excellent even by the international standards.

In Japan the special education for the gifted in the field of music puts importance on technique. But in case of the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe, they acurately play the musical instruments, not compete in their skill. It is most important. I have got to know more clearly that music education in Japan is basically wrong.

☆ ☆ ☆

On the afternoon of May 10 there were a couple of man and woman wandering about in front of the Aichiken Kinro Kaikan Hall where the performance was to be held. It was two hours before the opening of the performance.

"What's the matter with you?" the reporter asked them.

The man was Mr. Murata from Ishikawa Prefecture, a district north of Aichi and the woman was Miss Takagishi from Shikoku, a district near Osaka. They said they were going to get married on May 21. Although Ishikawa and Shikoku are far from each other, they had deepened their love by telephone calls.

Both of them said they happened to know from an announcement on NHK TV the performance would be held in Nagoya, Aichi, and decided to go to Nagoya to enjoy it. They thought it would be a good commemoration of their youth days.

They decided, but they had no admission tickets of their own and they had no idea if they could get tickets on the day of the performance. That was why they were in front of the hall so early.

Happily they could buy tickets.

After the performance, the reporter asked them their impressions.

Mr. Murata said, "I was deeply impressed by the brightness of the children. I cannot but yearn for the socialist system of Korea under which children are reared so lively.

I keenly felt the wish of the Korean people for their country's reunification from the accordion solo "The Reunification Train Runs."

The performance of that day seemed to have tied their minds more firmly.

Photo shows a scene of a fairy dance "Bees Which Defeated a Bear".

A scene of a group dance "Drums of Happiness in Our Rabbit Warren"

Performing Arts

The performance given by the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe is winning popularity and especially the performing arts of the art troupe reproducing the world of the children's innocent minds on the stage are enjoying much attention.

The repoter listened to Mr. Chong Hak In, a stage director.

He looks five years younger than his real age. When I told him that, he smiled, saying, "Because I am always with children." The persons engaged in the performing arts who came from the fatherland are two in charge of lighting, one in charge of properties and one in charge of arts, four in all. The other persons concerned are from Chongryun. Mr. Chong directs them.

The music, dance, musical instrument ensemble given by children is rare in the world. That is why the luggage is so large. The boxes containing stage settings and machine amount to 50. The number is yet small, said Chong, because the stages in Japan is not so wide and deep as in Korea.

President Kim Il Sung said in effect, "There is no king in our country. If any, children should be called kings. We should spare nothing for them."—And Mr. Chong is proud that the children in the DPRK are growing up without any worry with the state being their parents. He stressed that it depends on his skill as a director how the world of the children is reproduced on the stage.

The stage arts with film slides naturally reflect the life of such children on the stage. Cubic arts effectively introduced, the stage reproduces beautiful flower gardens in front against the background of slides of mountains and rivers. Such a stage makes you feel the kindness of children who love nature. You can also enjoy the nature of Korea from the stage on which the scenes of snowing and the water's flowing on the lake on the rear screen.

At the scene of the boys' dance, "The Children's Art Troupe," the forests and roads on the screen disappear rapidly in accordance with the fast-running carriage. It is a powerful scene like that of a movie. The scene is made up by a combination of several film slides.

"The scene expresses the minds of Children's Corps members who wanted to go to the headquarters of revolution as early as possible to be embraced by the General," he said.

The stage so wonderfully reproducing the joyful life of the DPRK children is now enjoying great applause getting over the differences in nationalities and languages.

Yomiuri Features Accordion Boy

Yomiuri Shimbun, one of the major newspapers of Japan, featured an accordion boy of the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe, Kang Gum Chol, on its column of "Ningen Tojo (People in News)."

It said in effect as follows:

Upon his appearing on the stage with his body from neck to waist covered with the accordion, the hall is filled with warm laughters. "The Korean audience get too charmed by his looks," said a worker of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Wonderful. Although he is said to be a little tired because of the dampness of Japan, the move of his fingers little makes himself seem so. His expressions are also good: the bright eyes when he gets into his stride in the solo performance; and the naiveté when he starts to accompany a girl soloist as if saying "Are you ready, sister?"

His father is a miner and his mother is a community worker. He started to practice the accordion at the age of four and had soon his genius admitted when he won the prize at a national kindergarteners' musical contest.

The reporter asked him how many hours a day he practices.

"Two or three hours at the children's palace after school," he answered.

Having come last May 1 to Japan, he is staying for one and half a month for 36 performances. Asked if he was worried about his being behind in the study at school, he answered like this: "No. I study at the hotel after the performance is over. And the 11-year compulsory education is not applied to school education alone. Because it is the duty of a teacher to teach a backward child, my class teacher is supposed to give me a special lesson." Overawed by the answer, I asked the interpreter if the interpretation was a word-for-word interpretation.

Japan's Largest TV Broadcasts Performance

NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) TV televised on a nationwide network a performance of the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe for fifty minutes on the afternoon of May 20. Saturday, NHK is the largest radio and TV station in Japan covering all areas of Japan.

Left: A girl soloist

Right: Girl members of the art troupe are chatting about their performance, reading "Choson, Sinbo" articles, in a train on their way to Nagoya, the next performance site

(Continued from page 2)

Excellencies,
Comrades,
Friends,

We are united on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are united in the common struggle against imperialism and for freedom and national independence, peace and socialism.

By consolidating our unity, we will be able to further expand the victory we have won with much difficulties.

Excellencies,
Comrades,
Friends,

I invite you to join me in a toast:

To the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is our respected and beloved friend,

To the good health of esteemed Comrade Kim Song Ae,

To the prosperity of socialist Korea and her reunification,

To the strengthening of fraternal relations between Frelimo and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and between the Mozambican people and the Korean people, and

To the victory of socialist revolution.

Struggle continues.

News in Brief

Apr. 25

* Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, met the Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation on a visit to Sierra Leone.

Apr. 27

* An agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on cooperation in fisheries between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana were signed in Pyongyang.

* An accord on technical cooperation and a plan for cultural exchange for 1978-1979 for the implementation of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana were signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 28

* 1978-1979 plan for cooperation between the friendship societies of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Moscow.

* A Chinese government trade delegation headed by Cheng To-pin, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

Apr. 29

* A delegation of political section chiefs of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Maruyama Yasuo, deputy Chairman of Sohyo and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Confederation of local autonomy government workers' unions, arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Foreign Opinion Favors Korea's Reunification

Sweden

A meeting opposing the "two Koreas" plot and supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held on April 17 under the sponsorship of the Skelleftea branch of the Sweden-Korea friendship association.

The meeting adopted a resolution, which said:

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is the main threat to Korea's peace and chief obstacle to her reunification.

The "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" staged in March was a premeditated move designed to threaten the Korean people by force of arms, bar the reunification of Korea and start a new war of aggression.

We sharply denounce the reckless war exercise of the United States and the south Korean authorities, regarding it as a grave violation of peace in Korea and a challenge to the people who want peace in Korea.

We strongly demand that the U.S. withdraw its troops and weapons from south Korea in accordance with the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

We resolutely oppose all forms of the "two Koreas" plot and hold that Korea's reunification must be achieved independently.

We bitterly denounce the south Korean puppet regime which suppresses the people and seeks long-term office with the patronage of outside forces.

We strongly demand that the Japanese government give up at once its aggressive manoeuvres against south Korea.

France

The Nice University branch of the French action committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was inaugurated on April 28.

The inaugural meeting was attended by Prof. Robert Charvin, dean of the law faculty of the university, professors of the history faculty Antoin Pirouano and Gerard Forjat and professor of literature Damiano and 14 other professors.

Robert Charvin made a report at the meeting.

After underscoring the necessity of the inauguration of the Nice University branch, he said that for launching a vigorous movement in support of the Korean people's cause of reunification the basic policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification and the root cause of the division of Korea should be explained and propagandized and Korean films should be screened.

The meeting elected the leading body of the Nice University branch.

Japan

The Toyama prefectural committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was formed recently.

This has brought the number of solidarity committees for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea to 45 out of 47—Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and 45 prefectures of Japan.

Norway

A meeting of solidarity supporting the struggle of the Korean people against the "two Koreas" plot and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held recently under the co-sponsorship of the Norwegian committee for supporting Korea's reunification, the Norway-Korea friendship association and the Norwegian youth committee for supporting Korea's reunification.

A resolution adopted at the meeting said:

We reject all the manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea—the arguments on the "cross recognition of the north and south Korea by socialist and capitalist countries, "separate UN membership" and "balance of forces" and so on—which were authored by the United States.

The resolution strongly denounced the political and economic cooperation of all kinds between Western countries and the Seoul "regime" and the supply of military equipment and weapons to south Korea by Western countries.

WPC

The World Peace Council made public a statement recently in support of the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country.

Recalling that, behind the curtain of "troop pullout," U.S. imperialism is stepping up arms reinforcement, increasing "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and staging provocative military exercises, the statement noted: All this proves that the United States is trying to perpetuate the division of Korea and threatening peace and security in Asia and the world.

It said:

The World Peace Council demands the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and reaffirms its resolute support to the Korean people in the struggle for reunifying the country on the basis of the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972.

In the statement the World Peace Council called for proclaiming the period from June 25 to July 27 a month of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Int'l Liaison Committee

The second session of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Paris on April 22.

The session was attended by **Italian** Senator Lelio Basso, chairman of the international liaison committee; Jean Dory, its secretary general; Guy Dupre, its deputy secretary general; and representatives of Japan, Belgium, Algeria and Cuba which hold the post of vice-chairman of the international liaison committee and of Costa Rica, Finland, Madagascar, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia and the United States which are represented on the executive committee of the international liaison committee.

It was attended by many other personages concerned.

The session discussed "on the situation in Korea and the results of the implementation of the resolutions of the Brussels world conference and the Algerian session" and "on the problem of preparations for the second world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

Jean Dory, secretary general of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, made a report on the first agenda item and Doki Chiyuki, director of the international department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, on the second agenda item on behalf of the Japan preparatory committee for the second world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Many personages took the floor.

The session adopted a white paper on the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and the question of Korea's reunification and a letter to the governments and political parties of all countries of the world, international bodies and organizations, committees for supporting Korea's reunification and individual personages.

66 S. Korean Dissidents Issue Anti-"Election" Statement, Burn "Election" Slips

South Korean dissidents of broad segments in a joint statement on May 18 said: "We declare that the so-called election to the National Conference for Unification is nothing more than a political game of one-man rule and is therefore invalid."

The joint statement decisively rejecting the "election to the National Conference for Unification" in south Korea on May 18 was published by 66 personages of all circles including ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun and Li Hui Ho, wife of former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung.

In the statement they demanded the abolition of the "*yusin* (revitalized) constitution" and all the fascist laws designed to suppress the people and the institution of "a new charter with full democratic freedom" such as the press, campus, labour movement, religion, assembly and association.

It also demanded the repeal of the murderous "emergency decrees" and the release of Kim Dae Jung now detained under a sentence of five years of penal servitude and all other political prisoners including dissident poet Kim Ji Ha.

Li Hui Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung, and some signers of the joint statement held an anti-"government" meeting at a church on the same day to express their unshakable determination to reject the "election to the National Conference for Unification" and burned the election committee slips.

Earlier, on April 18 65 dissident leaders including Yun Bo Son and Chi Hak Sun issued a statement calling upon the people to boycott all "elections" held under the "*yusin* system."

A group of dissidents during a church rally burn "election committee slips" to protest the "election to the National Conference for Unification"

Seoul's "Election": Full of Fraud

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique forces an "election" on May 18 against the will of the people, making a show of themselves.

Flurried by the very strong "ballot"-boycott of the Seoul citizens, the puppets let loose all their agents from early morning to herd out people to the "booths." This "operation" was later joined even by "candidates" of delegates to the National Conference for Unification," inviting the ridicule of the people.

At "booth No. 1 of the third constituency" in Kangnam district, Seoul the authorities brought scores of mentally deranged persons and made them cast "ballots."

The agents in charge of Kueui-dong, Songdong district, brought in trucks more than 70 old men who could not walk and made so many packages and forced them to "vote."

Even the trucks of the puppet army and the U.S. troops were mobilized in the "operation" of dragging out people to "booths" in Hwasong county, Kyonggi Province.

In North Kyongsang Province, for preventing the boycott of "voting," all the puppet public servants were mobilized from early morning, who drove out people to "booths" knocking at each door all day long.

In the afternoon, the puppets became more riotous.

The puppets and agents were upset when there was no hope of ensuring a "voting rate" of 65 per cent, their target, in Seoul, in spite of their desperate efforts. In the afternoon they nabbed anyone came within their view and forced him to "vote," crying that "even those without ballot notices and residential registration cards can vote." They even staged a "voting by proxy." When the assigned targets could not be reached even by this rampage, "election campaigners" began quarrelling, shifting the blame on to each other. The people had a hell of a time due to the fascist outrages of the puppets for "election" rigging.

A pregnant woman residing in Yandong, Sotae-myon, Chungwon county, North Chungchong Province, gave birth to a child by the side of a paddy-field near the village, after being taken to the "booth" by the agents. Another pregnant woman residing in an island in Sinan county, South Cholla Province, had a baby in a boat while being escorted to the "booth" by hooligans.

While being dragged out to "booths," many people openly rejected the dirty "election" farce, burning with hatred for the agents.

Peasants in Kimpo county, Kyonggi Province, brought together at the "booth," conversed with each other about the anti-popular acts of the puppets who do nothing to prevent the drought damages. They did not show the slightest interest in the "election."

Thus the "election to the National Conference for Unification," a tool for the long-term office of traitor Pak Jung Hi, ended a dirty show, becoming a target of hatred and rejection of the people.

Korean Youth Here Support Students' Struggle

A central meeting of Korean youth and students in Japan supporting and encouraging the patriotic struggle of south Korean students against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal "election" business and for the democratization of society was held on May 15 at the Japanese Education Hall in Tokyo.

The meeting was attended by more than 1,500 workers of the League of Korean Youth in Japan (Chochong) and Korean students studying at Japanese schools.

Kang Sa Gyu, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, made a report at the meeting, to be followed on the rostrum by Chochong personnel.

They extended fervent support and encouragement to the righteous anti-"government" struggle waged recently by students of Seoul University and Rihwa Women's University against the fraudulent "election" schemed by Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Also speaking at the meeting were Wada Toshihiko, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the League of Socialist Youth of Japan, Yakushiji Kazuro, member of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Japan, and Matsutake Nobuyuki, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Federation of Student Councils, who expressed solidarity for the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students and people against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Earlier, on May 13, the students of Korea University in Tokyo held a meeting supporting and encouraging the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students.

Fellowship Soc. of Detainees For Restoration of Democracy Formed

The Fellowship Society of Detainees for Restoration of Democracy was formed on May 16 at a meeting of religious men for defending the right to existence of the workers and peasants. Its central figures are those released from prison into which they had been thrown under the murderous "emergency decrees."

Pastor Yun Ban Ung, one of those involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation," was elected chief of the fellowship society. At the meeting he read out a declaration calling for a struggle to oust Pak Jung Hi.

Dem. Youth Council for Human Rights

Earlier, the Council of Democratic Youth for Human Rights was formed on May 12 in Seoul. It is reportedly composed of those involved in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" in 1974 and students who participated in the anti-"government" struggle.

This organisation set it as its immediate goal to fight for the release of the students imprisoned under the fascist "emergency decrees."

List of Anti-Pak Bodies

Follows a list of major anti-Pak organizations inaugurated from 1971 to this year in south Korea and overseas:

"The Federation of Youth and Students for Protection of Democracy," (Apr. 14, 1971)

The students from the various parts of south Korea formed the federation and adopted a five-point resolution and a ten-point action program.

"The National Council for the Protection of Democracy," (Apr. 19, 1971)

The dissidents leaders including Kim Jae Jung, former emeritus rector of "Hanguk Theological College" who now residing in Canada and Chong Gwan U, former editor-in-chief of the "Tong A Il-bo" formed the national council in Seoul.

"The National Council for the Restoration of Democracy," (Nov. 27, 1974)

The inauguration of the national council was declared at the meeting held at the Christian Hall of Chongro, Seoul for institution of democratic constitution. The meeting published a "declaration of the people," demanding the abolision of the present "*yusin* (revitalized) constitution," establishment of free democratic system and release of the detained personages.

After its inauguration of national council, many rural chapters were inaugurated.

"The National Committee for the Struggle for Democracy," (Jan. 18, 1977)

On the evening of Jan. 18, 1977, copies of anti-Pak handbills were distributed in large amounts in Seoul. Reportedly, the handbill was issued by the "National Committee for the Struggle for Democracy."

The handbill, in a five-point platform, demanded: restoration of democracy; improvement of people's living through economic reforms; prevention of the participation of the military in politics; and a change in mendicant diplomacy.

"The Federation of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy and National Salvation," (Aug. 14, 1977)

About 70 Korean nationals here and about 30 Koreans from 10 other countries including the United States opened a convention in Tokyo to organize an anti-Pak joint front, the "Federation of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy and National Salvation."

At the conference, an inaugural declaration, program and appeal to all the compatriots at home and abroad were adopted in the name of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification."

"The Council for Measures for Workers' Human Rights," (Nov. 12, 1977)

More than 20 democratic figures from various south Korean circles on November 1 held a meeting in a church in Seoul and inaugurated "the Council for Measures for Workers' Human Rights" which is aimed at advocating the human rights of workers in Pyonghwa Market in Seoul.

The participants in the meeting resolved to express solidarity with the workers in their struggle to defend their human rights.

The representatives of the council are former "president" Yun Bo Son, Catholic Chi Hak Sun, Quaker Ham Sok Hon, pastor Pak Hyong Gyu and Chong Gwan U, former editor-in-chief of "Tong-A Il-bo."

"The Council of Reserved Generals for Democracy," (Apr. 14, 1978)

The former generals and grade officers of the south Korean puppet army now residing in the United States held a meeting in Washington and declared the formation of the council. The members of the council include Choe Duk Sin, former lieutenant general of the puppet army and puppet foreign minister, and Choe Hong Hui, former major general of the puppet army.

U.S. Senate Com. Approves "Mil. Aid Bill" to Seoul

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 12 approved a "special security assistance program" for the modernization of the south Korean puppet armed forces by authorizing the transfer to south Korea of $800 million worth of military equipment and the extension of $275 million in foreign military sales (FMS) credits and $90 million in additional ammunition stockpiling authority in connection with the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea.

According to the bill, the president of the U.S. shall transmit to the Congress, together with the presentation of materials for "security assistance programs" proposed for each fiscal year through and including FY 1983, a report describing the types, quantities and the value of defense articles furnished or intended to be furnished to south Korea.

The bill also prescribed that the president shall transmit to the Congress a report on the viability of troop withdrawal 120 days prior to each phase of the withdrawal.

The House of Representatives International Committee has approved May 2 a similar amendment by voice vote with two minor amendments offered by Rep. Stephen Solarz.

In this connection, high-ranking Pentagn and State Department officials pointed out that regardless of the Congressional approval of the compensatory measures of the Carter administration will not change its modified withdrawal policy involving only one infantry battalion and 2,600 support troops this year as announced by Carter April 21.

When the bill is approved by the Congress, the south Korean Pak "regime" will receive free of charge about 200 M-48 tanks, three different kinds of helicopters, improved Hawk ground-to-air missiles, TOW anti-tank missiles, Honest John ground-to-ground missiles, artillery, armored personnel carriers, combat engineering equipment, ground surveillance radars, target acquisition systems and other weapons and ammunitions from the withdrawing U.S. troops over the next five years.

The scheme of U.S. administration to hand over large quantities of military equipment of its forces to the south Korean puppet armed forces clearly shows that the "pullout" plan much vaunted by the administration is nothing but a crafty fraud to veil its arms reinforcement and war preparations in south Korea.

The request for the "report" before the withdrawal of U.S. army units from south Korea discloses a vicious plot of the U.S. authorities to lay a new big obstacle in the way of troop pullout. In demanding it, they pursue a sinister aim to throw the "troop pullout" plan into the vortex of an endless "discussion" on "its viability" and in the long run hush it up and bury it in oblivion.

Never permissible are the manoeuvres to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops under the pretext of "balance of forces" on the Korean Peninsula.

In order to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and achieve her independent, peaceful reunification, it is imperative, above all, to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. forces.

The U.S. must completely withdraw its armed forces from south Korea at an early date as it "pledged."

Journal "Haebang": Growing Unemployment in S. Korea

The April issue of the journal "Haebang" (Liberation) published by the "Korean Workers' Federation in Germany," an organization of south Korean workers in West Germany, carried an article headlined "Problem of Unemployment and Life of the Working Masses in South Korea."

"According to figures released by the Economic Planning Board on August 21, 1977, the number of the jobless in south Korea ran into 690,000 in March 1977," the journal noted.

It went on:

Of course, no one will take this statistical figure at its face value. But the question is: What is the criterion of unemployment in the land of hunger wages, where the workers' wage are less than one third of the minimum living cost for their daily toil for 12 to 16 hours?

The south Korean statistics do wonders: It makes numerous unemployed appear "employed." Even a mere child knows that unemployment census in south Korea is a figure-juggling of the Pak regime to deceive the people and maintain power.

The government authorities present countless jobless people who work only an hour a week as "employed" to omit them in this census.

Therefore, it is quite reasonable to magnify the "government statistics" several fold to get the actual figure of the jobless people.

Today, in south Korea, the number of the unemployed adds up to millions. The overpopulation in rural and fishing villages alone runs into 4 million.

Pointing out that the problem of unemployment in south Korea assumes peculiar nature, the journal continued:

The cause of swelling unemployment in south Korea is, in the economic aspect, the backward economic structure and, in the political aspect, the aggressive policy of foreign capitalists to leave our economy dependent and the treacherous policy of depending on foreign forces pursued by the Pak regime serving as their helper.

In the world-wide economic trend in which the economic depression is acute in the capitalist countries it is impossible for the south Korean economy dependent on foreign capital to be sound and healthy, the journal noted, and said:

The massive personnel cut campaign in south Korea is now commonly seen in all the enterprises, minor or big.

"The inevitable reduction of employment" is more prevalent in the minor enterprises. This means that the greater part of the burden from the depression under an economy dependent on foreign capital is laid on the shoulders of these entreprises and their workers.

Wholeasale dismissal is frequently reported also from the foreign enterprises which have rapidly expanded in south Korea these years, the journal said. It exposed that these foreign enterprises expel many workers indiscriminately, without so much as paying discharge allowances, let alone wages.

It stressed:

Such outrageous practice of discharge at the foreign enterprises results from all forms of privileges granted by the south Korean government to the foreign capitalists to induce their capital. In other words, the extraterritorial privileges to the foreign capitalists are a source of indescribable misfortunes for the south Korean workers and the pretext for the foreign capitalists to exploit our working people without compunction.

Secs. of Kim Dae Jung Get Imprisonment

The south Korean authorities May 12 staged a trial at the puppet Seoul district court, at which it passed prison terms upon Kim Ok Du and Han Hwa Gap, secretaries of former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, and one other named Kim Jong Hwan, who had visited Kim Dae Jung detained in a hospital to inquire after his health.

They were arrested on charges of "interference with a government official in exercising his special duty" when they went to the hospital attached to Seoul University to see Kim Dae Jung on January 1 this year.

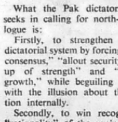
As already reported, in December last year the south Korean authorities transferred ailing Kim from Chinju Prison, South Kyongsang Province to the hospital attached to Seoul University to lull the critical public opinion and advertised it as a "humanitarian step."

In sentencing the above three to prison terms, the Seoul "regime" alleged that they "infiltrated into the corridor near the sick-room, the area of the execution of a sentence." This fact self-exposes their own crime in reducing the hospital to a prison.

Permanent Adviser to Hanmintong Says:

N-S Dialogue Should Be Mainly of Non-Gov. Type

The Korean paper "Minjok Sibo" published by the anti-Pak Koreans here serialized recently an article headlined "We Denounce Schemings and Intrigues of Dictator Pak against Hanmintong" by Pae Dong Ho, permanent adviser to the Japan headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong).



Pae Dong Ho

In the latter part of the article Pae Dong Ho noted that one of the blames laid by the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency on Hanmintong is that it does not criticize north Korea, and stated: Hanmintong does not criticize north Korea.

He further said: the first task of Hanmintong is to "establish democracy for ensuring civil rights in south Korea" and the second task is to actively support the July 4 north-south joint statement.

He went on:

The second point of the north-south joint statement says that the two sides do not slander the opposite side to ease tension between the north and the south and create an atmosphere of trust."

Hanmintong remains invariable in its policy of faithfully abiding by this provision and is determined to adhere to it to the end.

But, after signing the July 4 north-south joint statement, the Pak "regime" openly revealed its denial of the spirit of this statement when making it clear, by declaring that "confrontation without dialogue has given place to confrontation with dialogue."

Hanmintong cannot sympathize with the perfidious and treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" which seeks permanent one-man office of *yusin* (revitalized) dictatorship under the pretext of unification.

One should act with prudence as regards the north-south dialogue. as its venue is a place where the distrust and misunderstanding that have lasted for 30 years due to the differences in idea and system should be cleared away, the place where the destiny of the nation should be decided.

It should not be a place for mutual slander but a place where two sides exchange constructive opinions, respecting each other.

"Hanmintong" makes it clear that it believes the possibility of the north-south dialogue as its national conscience dictates, and on the basis of this possibility, maintains the attitude of "not slandering the other side to ease the tension and create an atmosphere of trust" unlike the confrontation policy of the Pak dictatorial regime.

Saying that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fabricated the "*yusin* constitution," issued the "June 23 special statement" and kidnapped Kim Dae Jung only for realizing his wild desire to suppress the people under the name of unification and establish dictatorial system of one-man permanent office, Pae Dong Ho continued:

Hanmintong decisively opposes a dialogue with the Pak regime which has neither the intention nor the ability to reunify the country and cannot represent the will of the people.

What the Pak dictatorial regime seeks in calling for north-south dialogue is:

Firstly, to strengthen the *yusin* dictatorial system by forcing "national consensus," "allout security," "build-up of strength" and "high-speed growth," while beguiling the nation with the illusion about the unification internally.

Secondly, to win recognition for "rationality" of the *yusin* system by feigning concern for the relaxation of tension, that is, to conceal its wolish nature in the sheepskin internationally.

Therefore, the Pak regime's call for the north-south dialogue is a trick and a treachery to maintain power by betraying the desire of the nation.

Explaining the reason why the north-south dialogue should be one mainly of non-government type, Pae Dong Ho said:

The composition of the delegation itself is problematic, as regards the north-south dialogue till now. Its members are chiefly operatives of the Central Intelligence Agency and there is not a non-government member who represents the will of the people. How can the will of the people be correctly reflected?

If they preserve the anti-communist law and call for "destruction of communism" and "prevailing over communism," while discussing unification with the communists in the north, no progress can ever be expected of the dialogue.

Therefore, a short cut to a success of the dialogue is the establishment in south Korea of a democratic coalition government capable of accelerating unification and this is an essential requisite.

Then there will be a north-south dialogue for a reunified fatherland where democracy would come into full bloom.

We demand the north-south dialogue to be one attended by representatives of all strata, to be one of non-government type, not of a type of government power.

He recalled that the Pak Jung Hi clique signed the July 4 north-south joint statement and solemnly pledged its implementation to the whole nation only to proclaim shortly after, on October 17, the "*yusin* system for strengthening the one-man dictatorship," thus disappointing the world people. He said:

The reunification of the fatherland divided at others' will cannot be achieved without removing the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime, destroying the *yusin* system and restoring the democratic charter.

We, therefore, formed Hanmintong and have fought undauntedly for five years.

He noted that the Pak Jung Hi clique, finding it unwise to oppose pointblank the reunification of the country desired by the people, have invented such phrases as "construction first and unification next," "peace first and unification next," "national consensus," "allout security" and "peace policy" to "fascinate the people" and tried to mislead people by alleging that the principle maintained by "Hanmintong" is "unification first and democracy next."

He continued:

"Hanmintong' has held that it is the most essential and urgent prerequisite to remove the Pak regime and establish a democratic government capable of north-south dialogue, in the belief that there could be no peaceful reunification without north-south dialogue."

"The Pak regime was disqualified long ago for north-south dialogue, as it has neither intention nor the capacity to unify the country.

"Therefore, we are waging a relentless struggle with all our strength to smash the *yusin* dictatorial system which is, in a word, a system against democracy, nation and people's life and for corruption and privilege."

Pae Dong Ho pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime suppresses the people who demand democracy and national reunification, by letting out the sophistry that "anti-communism" is the "national policy."

Quoting words of Kim Jae Jun, former emeritus rector of "Hanguk Theological College" in Seoul, now residing in Canada, in a publication of north American-resident Koreans, explaining "the reason why the Pak regime proclaimed anti-communism its 'state policy'", he said:

This is:

1. for justifying Pak's coup d'etat;
2. for a political commitment of anti-communism necessary to induce foreign capital;
3. for a gag to prevent a protest of public opinion against the colonization of economy by U.S. and Japanese monopolies;
4. for a repressive mechanism against democratic figures;
5. for a prop to maintain and strengthen Pak Jung Hi's one-man dictatorship; and
6. for a permanent division and incitement of confrontation.

He wrote:

Today when there are the communists and their regime in the north, a dialogue with them is indispensable to achieve reunification peacefully with north Korea where the communists are in power. Therefore, anti-communism cannot be a way of solving the nation's problem under the present situation, but it plays a role of increasing misunderstanding and distrust and tension within the nation, strengthening the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime and further complicating the national problem.

The basic principle of "Hanmintong" has not changed in the least since its founding: It is to establish democracy guaranteeing civil rights in south Korea and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification through a sincere dialogue between the north and the south, he declared.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosen Sibo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 0131-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)